CONGRESS.

Senator Sumner Again as Champion of Civil Rights.

Southern Longings for a Slice of Mexican Territory.

Debate in the Senate Over the St. Domingo Question.

Carl Schurz Takes a Hand in the War on the Administration.

Mr. Shellabarger's Bill to Enforce the Fourteenth Amendment.

Stringent Measures for the Suppression of Ku Klux Outrages.

SENATE.

MEMORIALS PRESENTED ing to the Bounty Land bill of the last session

rials, instead of being referred to commindes, were table.

BOCIAL EQUALITY ON MAIL STRAMERS.

BOCIAL EQUALITY ON MAIL STRAMERS.

IN THE Offered the following:—

is it is represented that Frederick Douglass and his excluded from the common privileges of travellers ill steamer between Acquia Creek and Washington, in of their color, therefore be it ed, That the Committee on the District of Columbia y instructed to inquire into the facts of the case, insider what remedy can be applied to prevent a reof such treatment on account of color.

OK PRISIDENT stated that the resolution, not being quiry, was inhibited under the rule limiting busificulation be received without unanimous consent. (YAER), (dem.) of Del., objected, and the resolution received.

the Mr. Summer) were take counter of names canator, but of his own heart. Knowing that there was a system of lawlessness on the coast of St. Domingo under the direct order of the resistent of the intied States, he felt it is dure were sufficient, and he felt this was one, and that the American people needed only to see the wrong to apply the remedy.

Mr. Ferring to await the report of the Commission and to form his judgment upon that. As a sufficient answer to Mr. Summer's strictures upon the course of the Secretary of the Nawy he had read from the teak the despatch of that official to Admiral Lee.

The poly of Mo., then took the floor. He did not think the report of the Commission, which had just returned from a pleasant juant from St. Domingo, would prove very influential, either in the Senate or before the country, for he though the treaty had already been effectually disposed of. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) had disposed of. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) had disposed of. The Senator irom Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) had disposed of. The Senator irom Wisconsin (Mr. Howe) had disposed of the content with destroying Cuesar, Cassins and prominent men of our own times, he had mercifessly used his hatchet upon the Senator from Massachusetts. The Senator's purpose was to show that public men had not declined in popular estimation, until they had manifested symptoms of their own mental deteroration. But, in the state of the senator from Massachusetts as it was a want of moral strength on the part of many other Senators. If it was proven that orders had been issued to our naval commanders in gross violation of the constitutional clause vesting in Congress the warmaking power, the Security of Senators of the Security of the Constitutional clause vesting in Congress the warmaking power, the Security as usurpation of the territory of the United States of by cyrens Comminan act of many other the destruction of the constitutional clause vesting in Congress the warmaking power the district of the mind of the sena

Mexican ships, but left the exercise of that power to Congress.

An animited and long colloquy here ensued between Measurs. Schurz and Morton upon the proper interpretation of a despatch from our government informing the diplomatic representative of Mexico that the United States would regard with disfavor any attempt on the part of that Power to interfere with the Texans during the pending of negotiations. Mr. Schurz contended that nothing more than an ordinary diplomatic correspondence was addressed to Mexico, which could bear no snalogy to the acts of President Grant; while Mr. Morton insisted that it was a direct threat of war, and was so regarded at the time by both countries, and that Mr. Benton, many years atterwards, had so construed it.

While occupying the floor Mr. Schurz was repeatedly instructional questions, and was frequently prompted by Mr. Sumner, whose seat is in his vicinity. n his vicinity. Hefore Mr. Schurz concluded the Senate went into execu-ive session, and at a quarter past five adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1871.

MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Va., presented the memorial of Arche B. Fisk, claiming that he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourth district of Mississippi, and protesting against the right of all the sitting members of that State.

against the right of all the sitting members of that State. Referred to the Committe on Elections.

Mr. KETCHAM, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of the New York County Council of the Union League of America, asking Congress to so amend the law as to provide that all elections for Presidential electors and members of Congress shall take place on the same day as the general election in the various States; also, that in canvassing the votes the ballots for these officers shall be first counted.

Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of J. D.

was convention at viory non-where among the

question prior to next Monday, unless the House, by its order indicate that it should be sooner done. He then opened the debate, explaining in detail the provisions of the bill. The subject touched the liberty and rights of all the people, and, doubtlesse, the destiny of the Union itself. He showed the relations of the bill to the constitution, the power to pass it, and the wisdom and justice of the measure, and said in the course of his remarks there was added to the constitution in express word that all persons born or nature of the several States. This was done for a purpose, it was also added that no State should make or enforce any law abridging the rights of citizenship, and further, that no State shall deprive citizens of the equal protection of the law. The provision did not stop there, but with still more abundant caution added that Congress shall have power by legislation to enforce the provision. We all being citizens of one republic, all have, as such, the same privileges and immunities, and that these privileges and immunities and the States there shall be pretection, and that Congress shall have power to make laws to secure such protection. Putting these constitution elements together where was the doubt that Unress may, by appropriate legislation, protect the rights of citizenship so zealously and transcendantly gutaranteed and made eternal by the constitution itself? The provision guarantees equal laws and protection to all, and when a State denies protection to the citizens Congress may by law enforce the provisions of this bill, and, with his fless of constitutional in, when as sumprised at it. The amendments to the constitution guarantee to the people certain great personal rights. The article of the constitution of citizenship was and the Supreme Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Sutter and irritate the beople to the popili of resistance. He was in f

politics. In this House they are the willing champions of the Ku Klux. Mr. COX (dem.) of N. Y., said, so far from this being true, the democrats have denounced the outrages. he democrats have denounced the outrages.

Mr. Svouttron, continuing, said that the Ku Kiux were my piled with disguises and aims from the North.

Mr. Elbundog — Senator Summer said, yesterday, that Predicent Grant is the head of the Ku Kiux.

Mr. Gox asked Mr. Stoughton why he did not prove his issertion, which went for nothing without being substantated. Assertion, which went for bounds when the finited, Mr. Stoughton remarked, the entire South was drifting mio anarchy. A few bad men intimidate the mass of the people, avoiding conflicts with the military and controlling the State courts by fraud and vicence.

The House at half-past three o'clock adjourned.

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM.

Judge Hogan has for some several weeks past been engaged in investigating a charge of incen-diarism preferred by the Fire Marshal against Marcus Simon, a merchant doing business at No. 8 Maiden lane. It appears that on the 23d of January last a fire occurred in a room at No. 9 Platt street, where Mr. Simon had some furniture stored, and from the manner in which the fire broke out shortly after Mr. Simon had left the building it was thought that the furniture had been set on fire. The evidence, however, proved that the fire was purely accidental, and the magistrate dismissed the case and honorably acquitted Mr. Simon

THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

close of the March Torm-The Toomey Homicid Case Postponed-Motion to Bail Alleged Murderers Denied by Judge Bedford-Dennis Conroy Sent to the State Frison for Five Years-A Child Six Years Old Commits Perjury for a Suit of Clothes.

ought to a close yesterday, and although there vere not so many cases tried of grave magnitude as property would not be perpetrated by burglars if tacte of stolen goods. Many of these receivers mand the best legal talent and often escape by the uccessful efforts of their lawyer, upon slight tech Hackett and Judge Bedford promptly sentenced two receivers' to the State Prison. Then, too, our pany with other rowdies, entered the bakery of this bread. In preserving his own life Langfried struck one of them a blow with the end of a gun, indicting wound which finally resulted in the death of his ssailant. The jury, under the direction of Judge Bedford, acquitted the accused.

THE TOOMEY HOMICIDE CASE. Shortly after the opening of the court District Attorney Garvin said that he was very anxious to ry the case of Patrick Toomey, indicted for murder as it was set down for trial to-day, inasmuch as the counsel for the prisoner, Mr. John Anthon, and they

Judge Bedford remarked that, as the District At-

Isth of April.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF SCHMIDT.

A motion was made by counsel for ball to be fixed in the case of Edward Far-ey and John Maher, jointly indicted with Fhomas whalen, John McCarthy, George Myrtle and Patrick Murray for the murder of Israel Schmidt. Murray for its still at large, but being hotly chased by the authorities, is indicted as the principal and the others as accessories to the murder. In support of the motion the counsel said that Far-lay was only present and took no part in the alleged

sory to murder would be punishable under the statute the same as a principal. The District Attorney has the prosecuting officer of this county that in his judgment it is murder or nothing. I shall be guided by his opinion and decline to fix ball, believing that there never yet has been a case where a judge has bailed a prisoner charged with a homicide when the bistrict Attorney appears in person and declares that after an examination, in his opinion, the crime of murder will be fully substantiated at the trial. The motion is, therefore, denied.

Anorobious Burglars Enny to Sing Sing.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows called the attention of the Court to the case of Dennis Courty, who was convicted on Monday of stealing a tub of butter. A police officer then stated that the prisoner had served one term in the State Prison and was once or twice on the island, which Courty vehemently denied. His Honor had very properly remanded the prisoner in order to ascertain the facts in the case. The officer informed him (Mr. Fellows) that he got information respecting the prisoner's being in Sing Sing from a "pai" of his; and the prosecuting officer then produced documentary evidence, showing that in December, 1869, he was sent to the penitentiary four months for larceuty, and a year thereafter he was sentenced to two months for a similar offence. There was also evidence showing that Courty, alias Brown, was implicated in two burglaries. Officers McLaughlin and Marsh were called to the stand and positively identified the prisoner as the man whom they arrested for these larcenies.

Judge Bedford, in sentencing Convoy, said:—Conroy, selerday the officer told me what to-day is fully substantiated, that you are known among the authorities as a professional thief and burglar. You stoutly asserted your innocence and denied ever having been on the island. I am elected by the people to protect them against such professional thieves and burglars as you are and, after deliberately deciving the Courty promised to the State of the co

Thomas Eagan, a boy, was acquitted of a charge of breaking into a heuse in Nineteenth street on the sth inst. and stealing a chandelier. He was a junk dealer, and a man asked him to buy the gas fixtures. The City Judge, in discharging him, cautioned Eagan hereafter to see that he purchased property in an honest way from honest men.

Richard Carroll was placed on trial charged with receiving a piece of hose which was stolen from a ship in the East river, knowing it to have been feloniously taken. There was no testimony implicating Carroll, and the District Attorney abandoned the case.

Mr. Fellows announced that he had no more business for the jury, whereupon Judge Bedford thanked them for the manner in which they discharged their duties during the term.

THE WEEHAWKEN TRAGEDY. McDonough Still Living-The Perpetrator Sullen and Indifferent.
Notwithstanding the "killing" of McDonough by

several morning papers yesterday, the unfortunate man is still in the region of the living, and the physicians say there is a chance that he will recover. Cunningham, who is in the Hudson county jail, maintains a dogged stubbornness and indifference in keeping with the ferocious and bloodthirsty spirit he manifested on the night of the bloody deed. Egan, the second victim, is slowly recovering. The conduct of Evenor, the Deputy Sheriff and Constable, in connection with the case, will be brought before the Grand Jury at the next term of the cours.

TURSDAY, MARCH 28-6 P. M. On 'Change to-day wheat was firm but less active. The cotton market was quiet and steady.

FORRIGN EXCHANGE WEAK. The foreign exchange market was nominally unprime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 110% a 110% for sight bills. The mercantile demand is light, in lower gold, while investment in exchange meets with the competition of the gold loan market, where for use from day to day. MONEY FOUR TO PIVE PER CENT.

variously quoted in different parts of the street. Thus, on Broad street several houses reported an Nassau large balances were refused at four per cent.

discounts nothing new is said, and rates are, there-

GOLD ACTIVELY WEAK-110% A 110%. of the bullish sentiment, and in spite of a fresh short that the Secretary of the Treasury had extended the time for subscriptions indefinitelyhaving expired to-day. There is no doubt that the generous subscriptions already made at home to the lation for lower gold, and the progress of refunding has surprised even the most sceptical of those who thought the new loan would be a complete failure. proaching each other despite the prophecies that would be frustrated by the natural inertia loan thus confirms what we have often advocated in the HERALD-viz.: that a long bond at 3.65 per cent, whole debt refunded into an obligation which would market at all is made for the five per cents, which will not be next. It would seem also that the fact of so many power to pay off the '62's, '64's and '65's. But as to

have been given considerable currency in the for redemption will come in. The Treasury balance give the country so strong an impulse in its

1 per cent for carrying to 1-84 for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as fol-

 Gold cleared
 \$70,801,000

 Gold balances
 1,499,843

 Currency balances
 1,720,389

 The Liverpool steamer took out \$50,500 in specie.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY. The government list was lower, but steady, showing what we indicated in Monday's HERALD would probably be their course under the operation of the refunding of the five twenties into the new loan that is, the five-twenties and gold begin to approach each other in price by the decline of both, but by the more rapid decline of gold. Thus, while gold within the past two days has fallen % per cent, fivetwenties are only 1/4 a 3/4 per cent lower. The currency sixes, on the other hand, are advancing as gold declines, especially as they have

about twenty-five years to run and are a "long" bond to that extent. The following were the closing street prices:-United States currency sixes, 114 a 114%; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115% a 115%; do. do., coupon, 115% a 115%; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111½ a 111½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111½ a 112½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111½ a 111½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111½ a 111½; do. do.,

November, 111/2, a 111/2, id. do. do., 1864, do. do., 187, coupon, do., 111/4 a 112/2; do. do., 1864, do. do., 181/4 id. do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 1865, do. do., 1867, do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1866, do. do., 1867, do. do., 1867, do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 10/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 110/2; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110/2 a 111/2; do. do., 10/2 a 11/2; do. do., 10/2 a 11/2; do. do., 10/2 a 11/2; do., 10/2 a 11/2; do., 10/2 a 11/2; do., 1 stating a decrease for an increase of \$10,504 in the earnings of St. Paul. The oversight is attributable

of their respective cilques, made a rapid advance—
the former to 26½ and the latter to 44. We regret
that in yesterday's HeralD we made the mistake of
stating a decrease for an increase of \$10,504 in the
earnings of St. Paul. The oversight is attributable
to the peculiar blanks of the company, which are
quite confusing to the casual observer of their figures. We let the following comparative table show
the extent of to-day's upward movement:—

Highest. Loivest.

New York Central consolidated. 60½ 94;
New York Central consolidated. 60½ 94;
New York Central scrip— 9.3 91;
Etric. 21½ 21;
Lake Shore. 103, 102
Lake Shore. 103, 102
Lake Shore. 103, 103
Shore. 103, 103
Shore. 103, 103
St. Paul. 104
Shore. 103, 104
Sh. Paul preferred. 80½ 94;
Sh. Paul pr
 Wabash
 58 ½

 Pittsburg
 113½

 Northwestern
 87%

 Northwestern
 97½

 Northwestern
 97½

 Rock Island
 115½

 St. Paul
 62½

 St. Paul preferred
 80½

 Ohio and Mississippi
 47%

 Col., Cin. & Indiana Central
 23½

 Union Facific
 26½

 Western Union
 Telegraph
 57½

 Pacific
 Mail
 44

 SOUTHERN
 SCURITIES
 DULL

 The Southern list was steady but doll
 The

market, and were weak and lower, if not demoralized. The final street prices were:-Tennessee, ex coupon, 64 a 6414; do., new, 64 a 6414; Virginia, ex coupon, 67 a 68; do. new, 68 a 69; do. registered tock, old, 52% a 53; Georgia sixes, 81 a 82; do. sevens, 8916 a 90; do. do., old, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 4736; do. funding, 1866, 37 special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 92 a 924; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 911; Louisiana sixes, do., eights, 88 a 90; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72 a 74; do. railroad eights, 79 a 81; Alabama fives, 68 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 103; do. railroad eights, 94 a 98; South Carolina sixes, 72 a 78; do. new, January and July, 62 a 63; do. do., April and October, 63 a 65; do. registered stock, old, 60 a 68; Arkansas sixes, 56 a 50; do. sevens, 55 a 62. BAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway for the second week in March tailroad for the third week in March were in:-QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS.

The following is the quarterly statement of the

.\$314,747,700 \$344,298,200 SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Tuesday, March 28-10:15 A. M. STREET QUOTATIONS.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, March 28-5 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 8 packages. The market for both pot and pearl was inactive and to some extent nominal. Betail parcels of the former soid at from \$6.75 to \$7.25. Pearl, without sales, was held at \$8.50 a \$9.25.

BEFSWAX was steady, with a moderate demand at former prices. The sales comprised \$,000 lbs. Southern and Western prices. The sales comprised \$,000 lbs. Southern and Western yellow at \$4% c. a \$56. per lb.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Lumber was moderately active at steady figures, with sales at \$29 a \$30 for Southern pine boards, \$33 a \$35 for do. do. Limber, \$19 a \$31 for Eastern spruce, \$45 a \$55 for white oak logs, and \$50 a \$55 for do. do. optank. Laths sold to a fair extent under a steady demand, but at lower prices, with sales of about \$00,000 at \$2.75. Lime was unchanged; common Rockland, \$1 40 per bbl., and lump Rockland \$1.75 per bbl. We quote: Plaster Paris, \$4 for white Nova Scotia, \$3.50 for blue do., \$2.50 for Mickerboeker calcined and \$4.40 for Eastern calcined per ton.

Enickerbocker calcined and \$2.40 for Eastern calcined per ton.

COPPER.—The market for ingot was fairly active, with sales of 300,000 lbs. at 21½c. a 21½c. nearly all at the outside igures—the market closing steady. Manufactured was moderately active at 30c. for new sheathing, 32c. for braziers, and bolis, 57c. for nails and 19c. a 30c, for old sheathing, clean. Yellow metal was steady at 22c., for new sheathing and nails and 34c. for bolis.

CANDLES were in light demand, but all kinds were steady in value and sold to a moderate extent at the following prices:—Patent sperm, 39c. a 40c. per lb.; ordinary sperm, 30c. do.; stearic, 28c. a 39c. do., and adminating, 13c. a 16c. do.

COCOA.—The market, though inactive, was steady, at 10½c. a 11c. per lb. for Guyaguli, 7c. a 8c. for St. Domingo, 28c. a 26c. for Maracaibo and 16c. a 16c. for Carcas—all gold, in bond.

vance, which manufacturers refused to pay. California wool is taken quite freely, and in consequence of the prospect of the new clip reaching the market considerably later than was thought a fortinght since holders have been enabled to realize very full prices. There is a fair business doing in a foreign descriptions. The sales comprise 45.900 lbs. the control of the control of

COURT OF APPEALS. Decisions-The Prospect Park Case-The Sale

Prohibited-The Murderer Rulloff to be Hanged. In the Court of Appeals yesterday Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice, presiding, the following deci-

Church, Chief Justice, presiding, the following decisions were rendered:

In judgment of the General Term of the Second judicial district in the case of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners against James Armstrong is reversed, the Court giving Judgment for the defendant, with costs. This decision prevents the sale of any of the land taken for Park purposes, and involves several millions of dollars.

In the case of the murderer Rulloff, convicted at Binghamton, the Court of Appeals to day affirmed the decision of the Court below, and decided unanimously in favor of his execution. The fower Court is directed to renew the sensence of death, Judgments Affirmed, with Costs.—No. 1, New York Bank vs. Ensign; No. 2, New York and Erle Bank vs. Ensign; Burgess ys. Simonson; Pierce vs. Kinney; Boreman vs. the United States Casualty Insurance Company; Rowe vs. Simich.

Orders Affirmed, with Costs.—Constock vs. Comstock, whitehead vs. Kennedy; Chitereden vs. Contenden.

Orders Affirmed, with Costs—Constock, vs. Comstock; Whitehead vs. Kennedy; Chittender vs. Cnittender, of Coders Affirmed, with Costs, as of One Appreal—Bonesteel vs. Garlinghouse; Metcall vs. Garlinghouse; Same, Same, Same, Same, Same, Same, Same, Same, Same, Wotton Denied, without Costs.—Bassett, vs. Bassett, Judyment Reversed and New Triat Granted, Costs to Abide Reents—Galvin, vs. Prentice; Jones vs. Watson; Carnes vs. Platt; Kinney vs. Hind.

Judyment Reversed and Judyment in Favor of the Defendant, with Orsts.—Brooking Park Commissioners vs. Armstrong.

Judyment Affirmed, Except as to the Costs, and the Judyment for Costs Reversed, Without Cost to Either Party.—People vs. Tellips vs. Simth.

Appeal Dismissed, with Cost to Either Party, the Matters in Controversy Having Been Disposed of by the Judyment of this Court in Another Appeal.—Stilwell vs. Carpenter. Ordered that this appeal stand over and be heard and decided with the appeal upon the merits. O'Brien vs. the Gienville Woollen Company.

Appeal Dismissed, with Costs of Appeal up to the time of making the Motion, and Ten Dollars Costs of the Motion.—Ferris vs. Assinwall.

Order Granting a New Trial Affirmed and Judgment Absolute for Defendants, with Costs.—Davies vs. Dollner.

Order Granting New Trial Affirmed and Judgment Absolute for the Fraiting, Eastrawing the Defendant from Inserting Beams, &c., &c., on the Walls of the Plaintiff's Building, and without prejudice to the Caim of either Purity of the Land and Premises in Dispute, and without Cost to either Party.—Patten vs. Stiff.

Order Appealed from by Both Parties Affirmed as to Each, without Costs to Uther Party.—Carmin's carman.

Judgment of the Common Pleas of the City and County of New York and the Bistrict Court Re-